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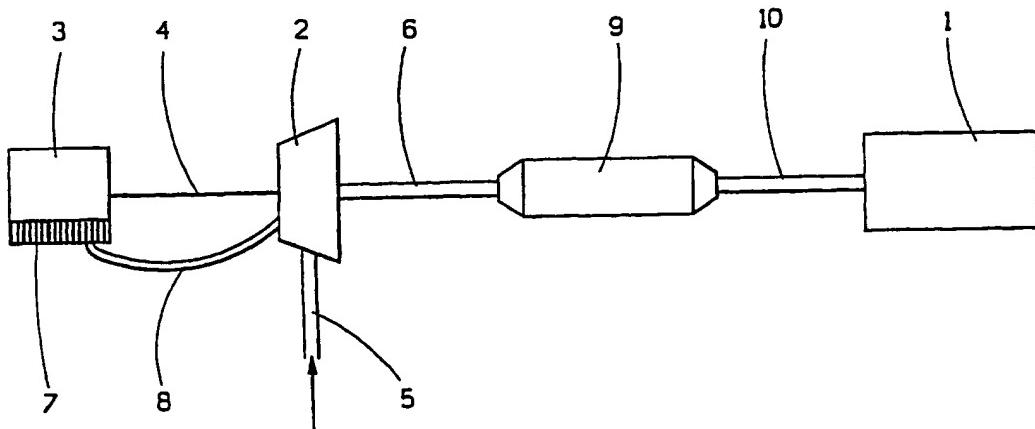
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(54) Title: AIR COMPRESSION ARRANGEMENT FOR VEHICLES



(57) Abstract

The invention relates to an arrangement for a compressed-air system (1) in a vehicle, comprising a connection (6, 10) for feeding compressed air from a compressor (2) to the rest of the compressed-air system. The invention is characterized in that it comprises an oxidation catalyst (9) which is adapted for cleaning the compressed air and which is positioned along said connection (6, 10), said connection (6, 10) comprising a line (10) which is connected between the oxidation catalyst (9) and the rest of the compressed-air system. The invention provides an improved arrangement for cleaning compressed air in a compressed-air system for a vehicle.

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Air compression arrangement for vehicles.**TECHNICAL FIELD**

The present invention relates to an arrangement for a
5 compressed-air system in a vehicle, according to the
precharacterizing clause of Patent Claim 1 below. The
invention is intended in particular for use in
compressed-air systems in heavy-duty lorries.

10 BACKGROUND ART

In connection with a vehicle which is provided with a
compressed-air system for producing, storing and
distributing compressed air to, for example, the air
suspension system and the brake system, which in a manner
15 known per se includes pressure tanks, compressed-air
lines and various types of valve, said system is supplied
with compressed air from a compressed-air compressor.
Said compressor is driven in a manner known per se by
means of the internal combustion engine of the vehicle.
20 To lubricate the compressor, use is made, according to
the known art, of lubricating oil from the lubricating
oil system of the internal combustion engine.

In accordance with previously known art, the compressed
25 air can be fed from the compressor to the compressed-air
system of the vehicle. A problem which occurs in
previously known compressed-air systems of the
abovementioned type is that the compressed air which is
generated in the compressor is often contaminated by
30 lubricating oil in aerosol and gaseous form. During
operation of the compressor, a very high temperature is
reached, which can lead to oxidation of the lubricating
oil mixed into the compressed air, which can result in
polymerization of the oil and the formation of aggressive
35 oxidation products. If these contaminants were to be
conveyed to the rest of the compressed-air system of the

vehicle, coatings could be formed in the components of said system. These coatings can cause clogging and corrosion of the material of said components, which can in turn cause failure of the components.

5

According to the known art, the compressed air generated in the compressed-air compressor can be cleaned by means of a mechanical filter combined with cooling. A disadvantage of this technique, however, is its low degree of efficiency.

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DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

The object of the present invention is to provide an arrangement for efficient cleaning of compressed air in a compressed-air system for a vehicle, in particular for a compressed-air system in which the compressed air is generated by a compressor which is lubricated by lubricating oil from an internal combustion engine. This is achieved by means of an arrangement, the features of which emerge from Patent Claim 1 below.

The invention constitutes an arrangement for a compressed-air system in a vehicle and comprises a connection for feeding compressed air from a compressor to the rest of the compressed-air system. The invention is characterized in that it comprises an oxidation catalyst which is adapted for cleaning the compressed air and which is positioned along said connection, said connection comprising a line which is connected between the oxidation catalyst and the rest of the compressed-air system.

Advantageous embodiments of the invention emerge from the dependent patent claims below.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

The invention will be explained in greater detail below with reference to a preferred illustrative embodiment and the appended Figure 1 which is a basic diagram of an 5 arrangement according to the present invention.

MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

Fig. 1 is a basic diagram of an arrangement according to the present invention. According to a preferred 10 embodiment, the arrangement is used in connection with a compressed-air system 1 of a type known per se, which may preferably but does not have to consist of a compressed-air system for a lorry. The compressed-air system 1, which comprises, for example, a pressure tank and also 15 the air-suspension system and the brake system of the vehicle, is reproduced in a greatly simplified manner in Figure 1.

Compressed air in the compressed-air system 1 is 20 generated in a compressor 2 which is mechanically connected to an internal combustion engine 3 via a transmission 4. In this way, the air flowing from the atmosphere, as indicated by an arrow in the figure, and to the compressor 2 via an air intake line 5, can be 25 compressed and fed out in a line 6. The compressor 2 is supplied with lubricating oil from the lubricating oil system 7 of the internal combustion engine 3 via a separate line 8 which is connected to the compressor 2.

30 When the compressor is in operation, a very high temperature is generated in it, which causes oxidation of the lubricating oil mixed into the compressed air. The aggressive oxidation products then formed, for example esters, resin-like substances and aerosols, can 35 contaminate the compressed air generated in the compressor 2. If this contaminated compressed air were to

be fed to the compressed-air system 1, it could form coatings on pressure tanks and the like and bring about clogging of valves and material corrosion. For this reason, it is a fundamental principle of the present

5 invention that the contaminated compressed air is led from the compressor 2 to an oxidation catalyst 9 via the line 6 connected to it from the compressor 2. In the oxidation catalyst 9, the contaminants contained in the compressed air will be converted to carbon dioxide and

10 water. The cleaned compressed air is then conveyed to the compressed-air system 1 by means of another line 10.

The oxidation catalyst 9 is designed in such a manner that it has a given minimum limit temperature at which it

15 is capable of working with satisfactory cleaning capacity. This limit temperature is usually of the order of roughly 200°C. In order to guarantee the desired limit temperature, the invention can be adapted so that the oxidation catalyst 9 comprises heating means. This can in

20 turn be brought about by the oxidation catalyst 9 being designed with an electric heating arrangement, in which way it is possible to ensure that the desired temperature of the oxidation catalyst 9 can be reached.

25 It may be pointed out, however, that the correct working temperature is reached in the oxidation catalyst 9 during normal operation of the compressor 2 without a separate heating arrangement, because the compressed air generated in the compressor 2 reaches a very high temperature.

30 The invention is not limited to the embodiment described above but can be varied within the scope of the patent claims below. For example, the invention can be used in different types of vehicle, for example private cars,

35 lorries, loading machines and buses, which comprise a

compressor for generating compressed air for a compressed-air system.

PATENT CLAIMS

1. Arrangement for a compressed-air system (1) in a vehicle, comprising a connection (6, 10) for feeding compressed air from a compressor (2) to the rest of the compressed-air system, characterized in that it comprises an oxidation catalyst (9) which is adapted for cleaning the compressed air and which is positioned along said connection (6, 10), said connection (6, 10) comprising a line (10) which is connected between the oxidation catalyst (9) and the rest of the compressed-air system.
2. Arrangement according to Patent Claim 1, characterized in that the oxidation catalyst (9) can be heated.
3. Arrangement according to Patent Claim 2, characterized in that the oxidation catalyst (9) can be heated by means of an electric heating arrangement.
4. Arrangement according to any one of the preceding patent claims, characterized in that the engine (3) consists of a diesel engine.

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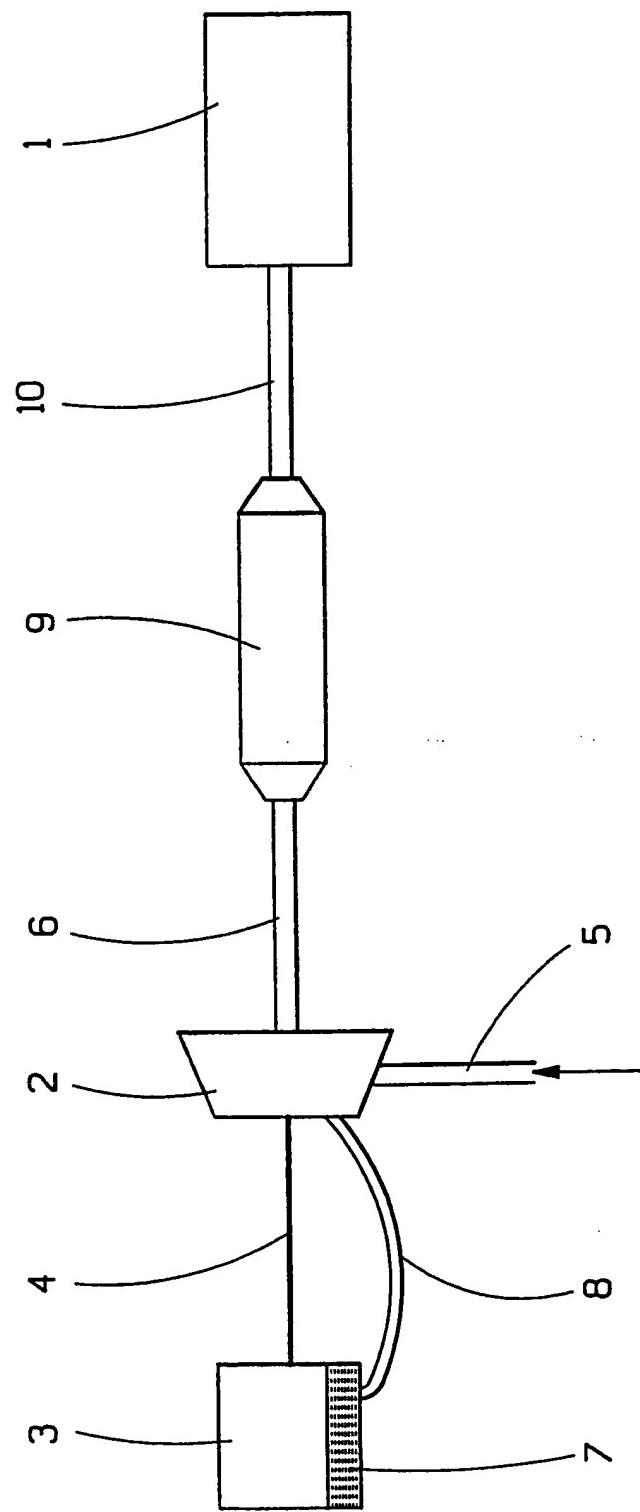


FIG.1

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/SE 00/00638

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC7: B01D 53/86, B60R 16/08, F15B 21/04

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC7: B01D, B50G, B60K, B60R, B60T, B60V, F15B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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A	US 5182086 A (C.A. HENDERSON ET AL), 26 January 1993 (26.01.93), abstract --	1
A	US 5409514 A (G. RAGUSA ET AL), 25 April 1995 (25.04.95), abstract --	1
A	US 5906480 A (M. SABELSTRÖM ET AL), 25 May 1999 (25.05.99), figure 1, abstract -----	1

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	"T"	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
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Date of the actual completion of the international search

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Information on patent family members

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